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Annual Report

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Louisburg, N. C.

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F O R E W O R D

This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1963 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

The information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1963 a successful year. We thank first of all the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperativeness. We thank our farmer fieldman and state office personnel for their guidance and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, The Franklin Times, and radio station, WYRN, we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed to thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.

ADMINISTRATION

The farmer-committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the state committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a state executive director.

The one hundred counties are divided into eleven administrative districts. A district fieldman, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by law.

The county office, under the county committee, and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, are generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county office manager, employed by the county committee, is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day-to-day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county office manager in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.

STATE COMMITTEE

Marcus B. Braswell.....Chairman
W. Ivan Bissett.....Member
J. Lee White.....Member
Novile C. Hawkins.....Member
Claude W. Thore.....Member

COUNTY COMMITTEE

E. G. Brewer.....Chairman
C. C. Perry.....Vice Chairman
J. K. Weldon.....Member

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK

R. S. May
O. T. Fisher
Edward Boone

FRANKLINTON

Howard Conyers
Watson Mitchiner
Phil Whitfield

LOUISBURG

Walton Hayes
Russell Nelms
W. O. Fuller

CYPRESS CREEK

A. C. Stallings
R. H. Wheeler
E. R. Moore

GOLD MINE

Esley Manning
Edward Radford
B. M. Griffin

SANDY CREEK

O. F. Tharrington
J. C. Tharrington
E. N. Perdue

DUNN

Harold Alford
Bennie B. Williams
Henry K. Baker

HARRIS

B. T. Bunn
Carl Harris
W. R. Richards, Jr.

YOUNGSVILLE

Clifton Hill
Claude Frazier
Haywood Wiggins

HAYESVILLE

W. D. Foster
Harold Frazier
M. W. Ayscue, Sr.

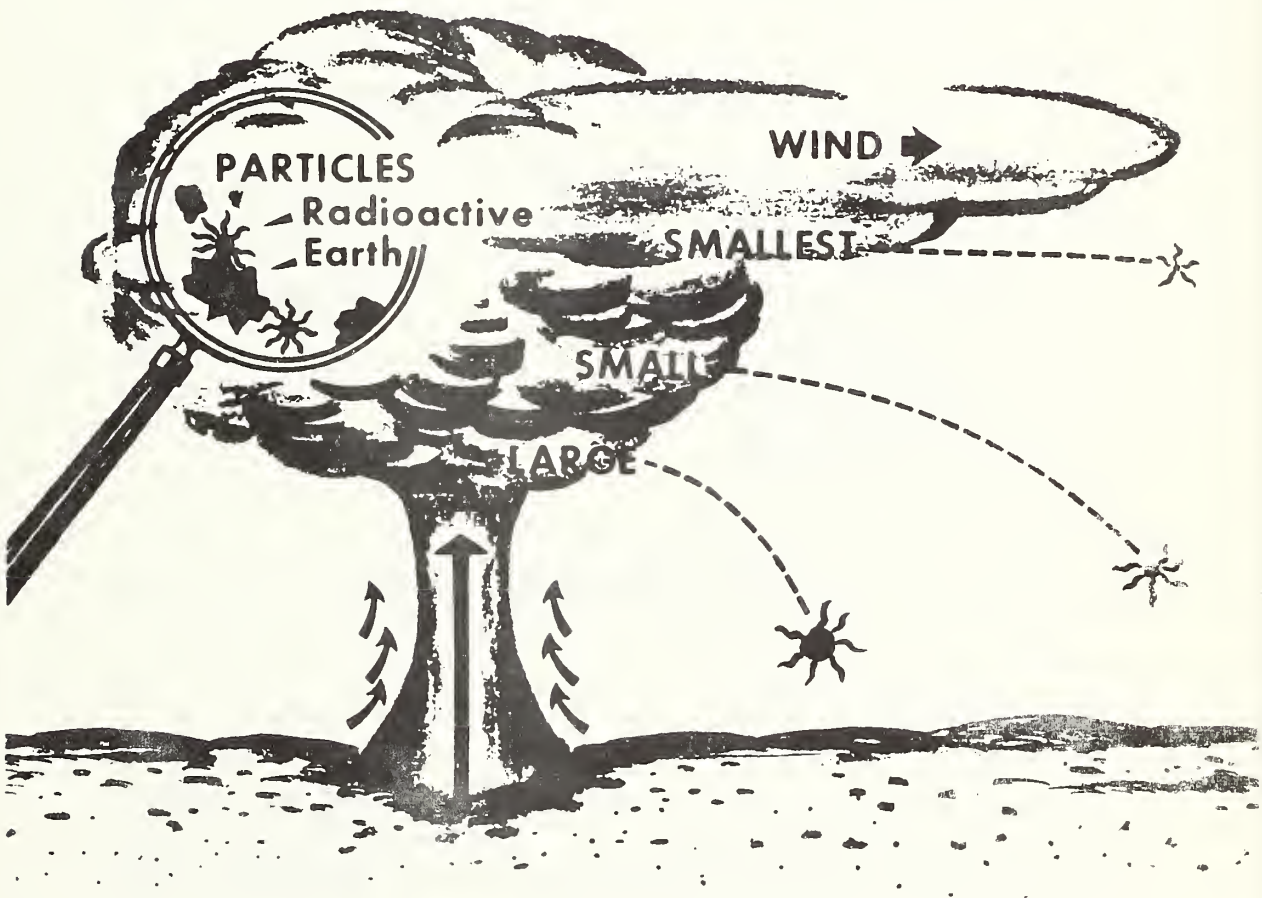
USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

John R. Davis.....Chairman

W. U. Smith.....Deputy Chairman

C. T. Dean, Jr.....Extension Service

H. H. Jobe.....F. H. A.



OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis.....Office Manager
Dorothy W. Clay.....Chief Clerk
Diana B. Cannady.....Adm. & Price Support Clerk
Mildred M. Bobbitt.....ACP, Counter & CR Clerk
Jean W. Johnson.....Head Production Adjustment Clerk
Ruby F. Abbott.....Performance Clerk
Helen W. Carter.....General Clerk
Dahlia Duke.....Program Clerk

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Barbara Catlette	Judith Murphy
Carol Dement	Edith Murray
Rachel Dickerson	Belynda Pleasants
Betsy G. Gupton	Teresa C. Stokes
Mary D. Gupton	Ann Ward
Joan Hill	Jo Ann Watkins
Louise P. Jeffreys	Doris Wilder
Marion Merritt	Mildred Williams
	Betty Wrenn

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen

Jerry T. Rowe

DISTRICT FIELDMAN.....Carl D. Bunn, Zebulon, N. C. Rt. #3

STATE SUPERVISOR.....Hillman Alexander, Nashville, N. C.

FIELD EMPLOYEES

Howard W. Davis, Performance Supervisor

Herbert Alexander
Jimmy Alford
Ben Baker
Larry Beckham
Dan Bennett
Larry Bennett
Edward Boone
Robert R. Boone
Nolan Brown
Jeff Bullock
Richard H. Cash
Everett Chalk
Charles Davis
Douglas Dickerson
James Earl Dickerson
Phillip Dickerson
Brookston Eaves
Andrew Edwards
Bernie Edwards
Talmadge Edwards
Wilton Faulkner
Dan Fisher
Johnny Gilliam
Charles Gordon
Roland P. Gupton
Howard V. Harrell, Jr.
Sherrill Harris
Garland C. Hendricks
Hester Jones
Bobby Land
Herbert G. Leonard
William Howard Mangum, Jr.
Boyd Matthews
William Matthews

Vernon May
Jarvis McDonald
Sidney Mitchell
William F. Mitchell, Jr.
Harvey Moody
Eric Morgan
Thomas Morgan
Jimmy Morris
Ronald Murphy
Gerald Nelms
Russell Nelms
Billy Noble
Tom Parrish
Charles Pearce
Stanley Phillips
Bobby Ray
Frankie Redmond
Bryant Roberson
Danny Roberson
Larry Roberson
Jerry Roberts
Jerry Rowe
Tarbie Satterwhite
Barry Saunders
Johnnie Sledge, Jr.
Edward Smith, Jr.
Mike Strother
Michael Tharrington
Eugene Underhill
John Williamson
Gerald Wrenn
John Earl Wrenn
William G. Wrenn
Kelly Wilson
Billy Woodard

OUR CREED



WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY

- * To administer faithfully the Federal Programs and functions assigned to us.
- * To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.
- * To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.
- * To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.
- * To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of our work.
- * To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

. . . . AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, disposition and redetermination of cropland, is deposited to the ASC Committee bank account.

1963 BUDGET

Allocation.....	\$ 77,976.00
Collections.....	21,143.26
1962 Collections Used.....	<u>11,059.53</u>
Total.....	<u><u>\$110,178.79</u></u>

1963 EXPENDITURES

County Committee.....	\$ 2,896.00
Community Committee.....	4,159.44
All Other Personnel.....	82,622.11
Travel.....	9,269.15
Other Expenses.....	6,624.23
Refunds.....	1,686.17
Unused Allocation.....	<u>2,921.69</u>
Total.....	<u><u>\$110,178.79</u></u>



PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen and other agricultural minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1963 several methods of getting information to the public were used. Weekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies and to others interested in ASCS programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Another very important means of information to farmers is by mail. Farmers in Franklin County were sent cards or letters furnishing information about programs such as the agricultural conservation program, compliance, production adjustment and wool.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published biweekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

Service With A Smile

NEWSLETTERS.....43

CARDS.....18

LETTERS.....12

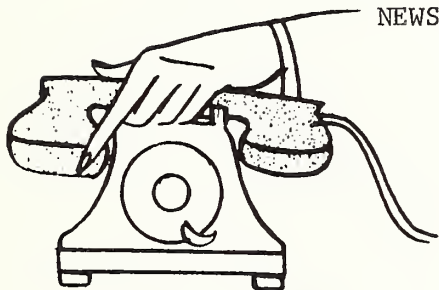
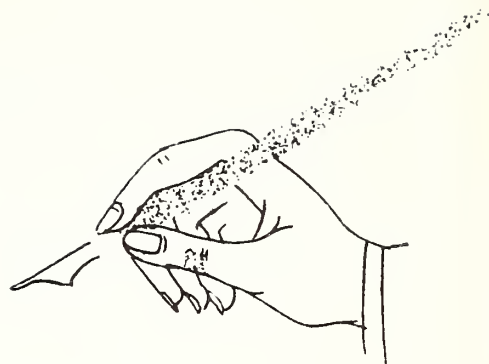
NEWS RELEASES.....45

NEWS RELEASES PUBLISHED.....42

RADIO PROGRAMS.....35

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS.....9

GROUP TALKS.....8

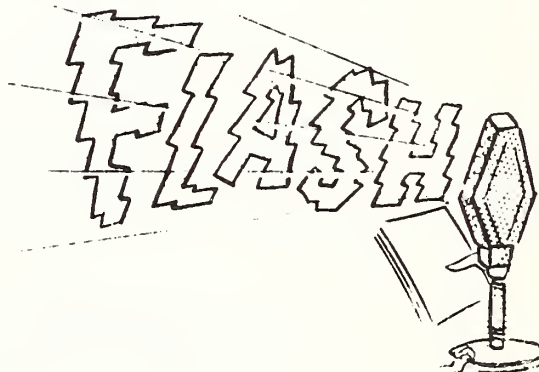


LISTEN TO RADIO STATION WYRN,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

EACH WEDNESDAY

AT 11:30 A. M.

FOR ASCS NEWS



AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a national conservation service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shares with the farmer the cost of performing practices needed for conserving cropland, range and pasture, orchard land, farm woodlots, and agricultural water.

The ACP is a farmer-government partnership. Public funds are authorized by Congress as an investment to encourage farmers to also invest in doing now the conservation work that is in the public interest. Participation in the program is voluntary, and all farmers are eligible to take part.

It is important to every farmer, even those who do not take part, that these programs be administered properly. The county committee, along with official representatives of other agencies in the county, have made the final decision on which conservation practices are to be eligible for ACP cost-sharing in the community and county. The program is flexible so that emphasis may be placed on those conservation measures most needed at any time to protect and improve soil and water resources.

With the cooperation and able assistance of the community committeemen, we have sought to kindle a fire that will expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.



SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION AND AMOUNT OF COST-SHARING UNDER 1963 ACP

1. Number of Farms in the County.....	2782
2. Number of Farms Completing One or More Practices...	888
3. Farmland on Participating Farms.....	485,709
4. Cropland on Participating Farms.....	45,869
5. County ACP Assistance Earned.....	\$ 55,532.00
6. Small Cost-Share Increase Earned.....	\$ 6,898.00
7. Total Assistance Earned by Farmers.....	\$ 62,430.00

ACP PRACTICES APPROVED FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY
AND THE EXTENT OF PERFORMANCE

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>FARMS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>NET ASSISTANCE</u>
Permanent Cover	132	597 acres	14,391
Acreage Rotation Cover	174	1192 acres	6,923
Liming Materials	103	1088 acres	7,801
Contour Stripcropping	1	10 acres	100
Cross Slope Stripcropping	2	19 acres	95
Tree Planting	21	325 acres	4,290
Forest Improvement	3	33 acres	268
Sod Waterways	32	1182 1000 Sq. Ft.	2,205
Terracing	4	240 100 L. Ft.	360
Irrigation Reservoirs	39	39	9,247
Winter Cover	573	4743 acres	9,730
Summer Cover	7	61 acres	122

A C P F A C T S

THE ACP IS:

An Incentive Program to get more conservation on individual farms needed in the public interest than would be possible if farmers were to depend entirely on their own resources.

* * * *

A Cost-Sharing Program in which farmers as participants, pay a substantial part of the cost of the practices in money, their labor, use of their own farm machinery, or in materials.

* * * *

A Democratic Program in which most of the planning and operation is in the hands of farmers. There are almost 82,000 community committeemen and over 9,000 county committeemen. All are farmers and elected by their neighbors.

* * * *

A Means of Establishing new practices and of helping farmers get started in conservation farming.

* * * *

A Teamwork Operation between agencies of the Department of Agriculture, State and local government, and other citizens.

THE ACP IS NOT:

A Subsidy, Hand-out, rural relief or income supplement program; and does not make big payments to the farmers.

* * * *

A Production Adjustment Program. Land in ACP need not be taken out of production. However, ACP can and does supplement production adjustment by helping farmers increase conservation on acres taken out of production.

* * * *

A Farm Plan, but it can and does help farmers to carry out their farm conservation plans for protection and improvement of soil and water resources.

* * * *

Intended to "Stand Alone," Rather, it serves as one of the facilities to help farmers and other conservation agencies to accomplish their conservation goals.

* * * *

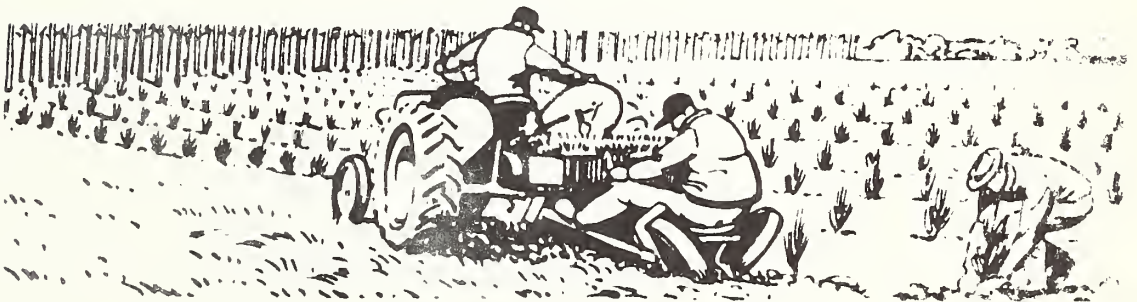
A Program For Simply Getting practices established. Rather, it is a necessary means for helping farmers to establish systems of conservation farming that put into effect better soil and water management and use.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Soil Bank Act of 1956 was passed by Congress to help protect the soil and water resources of the nation and reduce the production of surplus agricultural commodities.

This Act provided two programs: (1) Acreage Reserve ending in 1959. (2) Conservation Reserve executing no contracts after 1960; however, contracts signed prior and during 1960 are binding throughout the contract period. The specific objective of the conservation reserve program is to assist farmers to divert some of the land currently being used for the production of agricultural commodities into specific conservation uses. A protective cover must be established and maintained on all Conservation Reserve Land. In return for this participation, farmers receive an annual conservation payment each year the land is under contract.

No. CR Contracts	Acreage	Practice	Compensation
9	335.1	Tree Cover	\$3,888.34



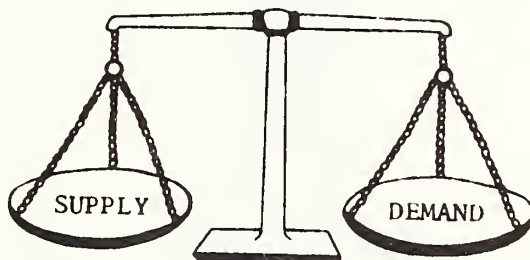
PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

The Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, rice and peanuts. The law defines the level to which the supply may rise before marketing quotas must be proclaimed.

Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they can be put into effect. Farmers, time and again, have voted by overwhelming majorities to continue our Production Adjustment Program. The aim of this program is to balance production with market needs to assure a firm basis for marketing and for price supports to give fair returns for the products that are grown for market.

Franklin County farmers voted in marketing quota referendums for cotton and peanuts during 1963.



TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1963 was 11,280 acres. Actually, 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the second time in 1963. The program will be in effect for 1965. Lease agreements were signed by 197 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1964 allotments.

There were 34 farms in the county with a combined allotment of 7.86 acres from which no tobacco was harvested in 1963.



1963 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	COMMUNITY AVERAGE YIELD		
			1963	1962	1961
CEDAR ROCK	1,386.87	2,747,805	1981	2075	1730
CYPRESS CREEK	583.79	852,621	1460	1792	1535
DUNN	1,657.10	3,456,788	2086	2115	2085
FRANKLINTON	920.17	1,512,842	1644	1890	1582
GOLD MINE	605.76	980,378	1618	1907	1548
HARRIS	1,363.43	2,597,913	1905	2068	1817
HAYESVILLE	1,141.72	1,963,359	1720	1953	1654
LOUISBURG	1,528.55	2,647,050	1732	1991	1672
SANDY CREEK	1,001.32	1,674,468	1672	1933	1612
YOUNGSVILLE	884.71	1,595,864	1804	1942	1748
TOTALS	11,073.42	20,032,036	1809	1993	1734

COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1963.

A referendum was held on December 11, 1962, to provide our cotton farmers a chance to vote for or against marketing quotas for 1963. Franklin County, with 3000 estimated eligible voters, had a total of 814 ballots cast; 796 voting for and 17 voting against marketing quotas.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the following chart.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noticing a shifting of cotton production in our county.



1963 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NO. FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENT	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENT	HARVESTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	347	1,835.1	1,765.2	1,573.1
CYPRESS CREEK	113	544.4	489.9	431.6
DUNN	276	994.4	626.3	530.6
FRANKLINTON	292	1,614.1	1,437.7	1,266.6
GOLD MINE	219	952.7	756.2	662.0
HARRIS	188	761.6	606.9	491.2
HAYESVILLE	212	1,034.5	1,129.2	1,022.4
LOUISBURG	252	1,472.1	1,272.0	1,113.0
SANDY CREEK	236	1,072.8	912.7	763.1
YOUNGSVILLE	159	666.4	553.8	471.5
TOTALS	2,294	10,948.1	9,549.9	8,325.1

No. new grower cotton allotment farms.....1
 Total acreage allotted new grower cotton farms.....3.0
 No. farms releasing cotton allotment.....605
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County.....2267.0
 Reapportioned acreage.....678.8
 Acreage released by CR farms (not reapportioned).....17.7

PEANUTS

In years when a referendum is required it must be held not later than December 15 to determine if peanut producers favor marketing quotas. When a referendum is held growers may vote for quotas for three years or they may vote against quotas. At least two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum must approve before quotas can be put in effect.

A referendum was held on December 11, 1962 approving marketing quotas for peanuts for the three years 1963, 1964, and 1965.

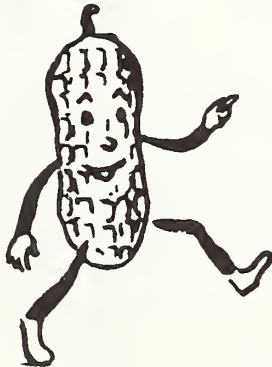
Farmers can plant peanuts under the one acre permitted provision. This permits any farmer that does not have a peanut allotment to plant one acre of peanuts for harvest and market from his farm. No farm operator or producer can be interested in peanuts on more than one farm under the one acre permitted provision.

Peanuts are grown on a very small scale in Franklin County. Following is a brief summary concerning the 1963 peanut allotments and production.

1963 peanut allotment.....9.5

No. farms with peanut allotments.....3

Acreage planted to peanuts.....0



WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

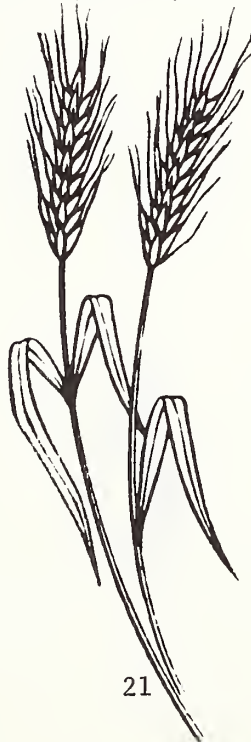
The State wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a State on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to States.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1963, Franklin County had 1175 farms with a wheat allotment of 3448.7 acres.

In May 1963, a wheat referendum was held on marketing quotas for the 1964 crop. Although Franklin County farmers voted overwhelmingly in favor of quotas, the nation as a whole voted against quotas for the 1964 crop.

Of the 1175 wheat farms, 808 farms were complying farms with a final wheat acreage of 566.9 acres. 367 of the 1175 wheat farms were non-complying farms with a final wheat acreage of 2497.8 acres.



WHEAT STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The Wheat Stabilization Program provided for by Congress for 1963 is intended to accomplish three objectives:

1. Increase farm income.
2. Reduce excessive build-up of surplus.
3. Reduce government storage costs.

Program objectives would be achieved through reduced acreage, improved production control, strengthened price support, and payments to farmers who divert wheat acreage to soil conserving uses.

Thirty-seven percent of our wheat producers participated in this program as follows:

Eligible farms.....	1583
Participating farms.....	591
Acres diverted.....	2984
Total diversion payment...	\$70,928.00
Total price support payment	\$1,659.00



FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Nationally, the 1961 emergency feed grain program, authorized by Congress to give farmers a voluntary program to control temporarily the national feed grain supply, was a tremendous success. It stopped the steady build-up in feed grain stocks; at the same time, increasing tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the feed grain program were:

1. To increase farm income,
2. To reduce the risk of serious over production of meat, poultry, and dairy products,
3. To stop the build up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible,
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs,
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

The feed grain program, inaugurated in 1961, was continued for 1963. Farmers desiring to participate filed applications to voluntarily reduce their corn, grain sorghum, and barley acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for diverting the above feed grain acreages to a conservation use.

COMMODITY	NO. FARMS ELIGIBLE	NO. FARMS PARTICIPATING	DIVERTED ACRES	PAYMENT EARNED
Feed Grain	2496	797	10,335.0	\$152,253.00



TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program was in effect for the seventh consecutive year. The discount varieties include Coker 139, Coker 140, Coker 316, Reams 64, and Dixie Bright 244. Any mixture or strain of these seed varieties, or any breeding line of flue-cured varieties, including 187 Golden Wilt also designated as No Name, XYZ, Mortgage Lifter, Super XYZ, having the quality and chemical characteristics of the five varieties was designated as discount varieties.

These varieties have proved to be undesirable to both the domestic and export trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value. The support level for discounted varieties is one-half of that for acceptable varieties.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties.

Although we did not have an indication that discounted varieties were planted in the county, the check did not stop here. The State Office had trained Identification Specialists to visit the county for further inspection.

The spot check did not reveal any farm on which a discount variety of tobacco was planted in 1963.

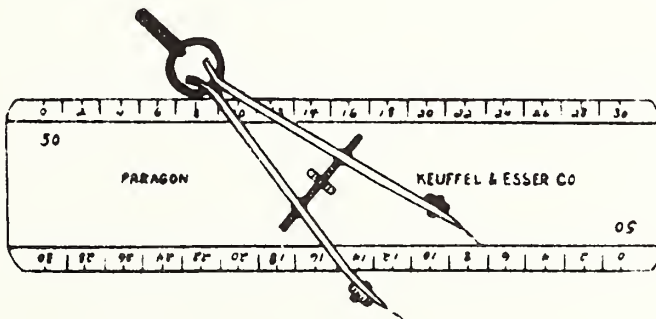
COMPLIANCE

One of the most important jobs of the Franklin ASCS County Office is the compliance job. This job requires full co-operation from everyone involved, including county and community committeemen, office personnel, field employees, and farmers.

The compliance job in Franklin County involves determining the acreage of tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, diverted acreage, and soil bank base crops on Conservation Reserve farms. Actually, different phases of this job are carried out year-round to include premeasurement, wheat measurement, regular summer measurement, re-measurement, and adjustment of acreage.

Usually, during the month of January, farmers are given an opportunity to have their farms premeasured by making a deposit with the County ASCS Office. The premeasurement of farms gets underway during the month of February and lasts through April.

Immediately following this job, reporters are trained for summer compliance. Work usually begins in May with a special effort being made to complete the job by June 30. As soon as farms are measured, notices are prepared and sent to each operator notifying him of the planted acreage on his farm. If the farm allotments are in excess the operator will have a special time to visit the county office to make deposit for remeasurement or disposition.



PREMEASUREMENT

NO. APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED.....501

REGULAR PERFORMANCE

NAME OF CROP	NO. FARMS	NO. EXCESS	NO. DISP.	NO. REMEAS.	NO. REFUND
WHEAT	1603	134	54	5	0
COTTON	1822	235	195	95	40
F. C. TOBACCO	2513	1021	908	471	130
PEANUTS	1	0	0	0	0
SBB CROPS	9	0	0	0	0
FEED GRAIN PROGRAM (CORN, GR. SORG. & BARLEY)	806	171	82	16	8

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghums, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by the Flue-cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouse and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

1963 COMMODITY SUPPORT PRICES

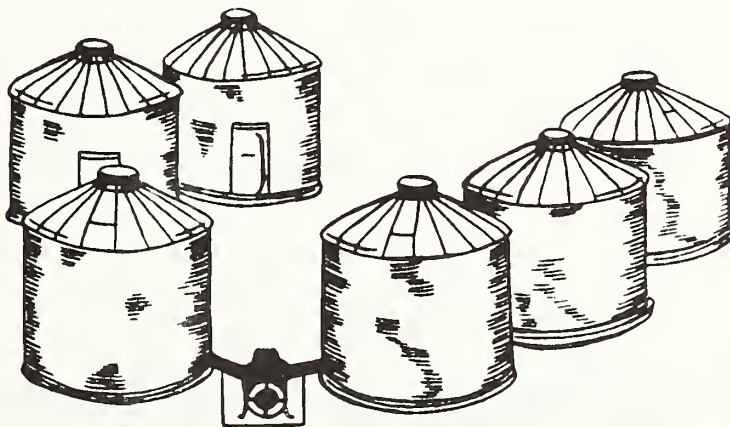
Cotton (1" Mid.).....	33.43¢ Pound	Grain Sorghums.....	\$1.83 CWT.
Tobacco.....	56.6¢ Pound	Oats.....	\$.76 Bu.
Peanuts.....	11.84¢ Pound	Wheat.....	\$1.98 Bu.
Corn.....	\$1.23 Bushel	Soybeans.....	\$2.23 Bu.
Barley.....	\$.92 Bushel	Rye.....	\$1.26 Bu.
Cottonseed.....	\$2.20 CWT.		

FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYER LOAN PROGRAMS

Loans are available to help farmers provide adequate facilities for storing eligible commodities. When adequate storage is not available, the farmer must sell his products at harvest time when the market is usually flooded, and prices are at the lowest point for the year. Grain farmers who have ample storage and drying equipment are in a position to hold their grain off the market until a rise in price occurs.

Loans are made to producers to construct new storage bins up to twice annual production, not to exceed 85 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay the expense of recording legal documents. The loan is repayable in four annual installments at four percent interest. The first payment is due one year from date of disbursement. Insurance is required on loans over \$1000. 1963 had two farm storage facility bin loans outstanding.

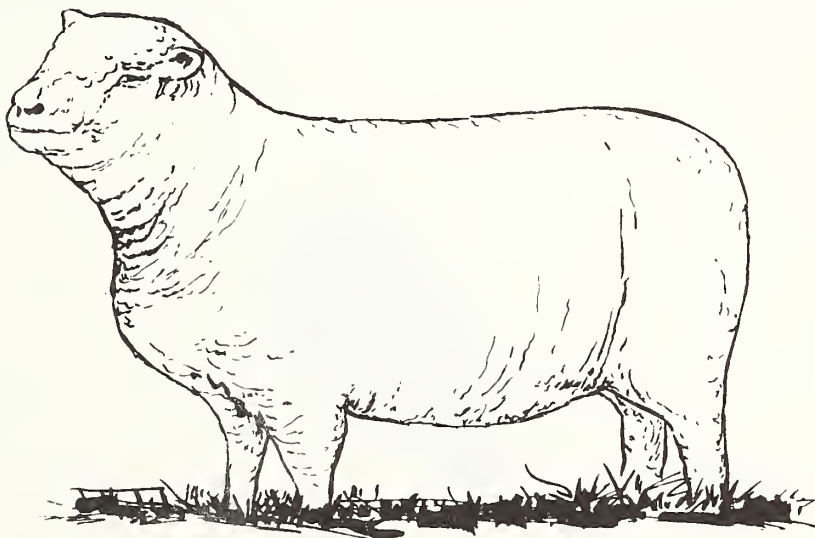
Loans are also made to producers for purchase of mobile drying equipment, not to exceed 85 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay expense of recording legal documents. Loans are repayable in three annual installments at four percent interest; first payment due one year after date of disbursement of loan. Insurance is required on all dryer loans.



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954 and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "incentive" program because it provides an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There was one application for shorn wool and two applications for lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter accepted by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1963.



EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM

Franklin County Feed Grain Producers suffered a severe blow when the 1963 growing season suffered from extreme drought conditions. There was very little rainfall during the growing season for corn and other feed grain crops. Local leaders along with Governor Terry Sanford recognized the effect that dry weather conditions were having on certain livestock producers in certain drought stricken counties in the state.

Upon a recommendation made by the Governor to the Secretary of Agriculture, Franklin County along with thirty-seven other counties was declared a disaster area. This designation caused CCC-owned corn to be made available to our livestock producers at reduced rates. In order for a producer to be eligible for corn at reduced rates, an application had to be filed with the County Office and reviewed by the County ASC Committee. After the application had been approved, the producer was notified to place an order for the number bushels needed.

Eighty-one livestock owners filed eight-six applications for CCC-owned corn. Of the eighty-six applications filed only one was disapproved because he had more feed grain on hand than could be approved for him for a ninety day period. The eighty-one livestock owners purchased 21,903 bushels of CCC-owned corn during 1963.



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs, and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year over 50,000 pieces of mail was handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and business men.

Premeasuring of allotted crops was also available in 1963 and a large number of our farmers requested this service. We also certified to the disposition of excess acreage of tobacco and cotton on hundreds of farms thus enabling these farmers to be eligible for price support, and avoid paying marketing quota penalties.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, vendors, Agricultural Technical Committee, Agricultural Workers Council, ginners, buyers, reporters, and farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spot-checking vendors records, ACP practices, accepting deposits for remeasuring, premeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, and preparing monthly expense accounts.

CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We have ample office space and access to a large basement suitable for holding meetings.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. except for legal holidays.

The entire office personnel was reared on farms and is familiar with the farmers problems. We feel by having a farm background we are in a better position to assist our farmers.

We are here to administer the farm programs which were designed for our farmers, and to keep them informed on matters pertaining to the various programs. Please feel free to come by the office or telephone us at anytime to discuss your farm problems.

